

## PRESENCE OF TROOPS STIRS CHARLES TOWN

Clashes With Police Over-shadow Interest in the Treason Trial.

## TRESPASS IS CHARGED

Citizens Want State Forces Removed and Local Rule to Prevail.

## 'A COMIC OPERA WAR'

Commander Tells of Miners Wasting Thousands in Powder and Hitting Nobody.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., May 8.—Interest in the trial of William Blizard for treason continues to be overshadowed by the outbreaks between the Charles Town police and the State Troopers stationed here, both being entrusted with the administration of the law.

Two clashes have been recorded, both of which centered about Lieut. Mack B. Lilly, in charge of the constabulary detachment here; but they have been smoothed over.

Following apologies over the arrest and brief imprisonment of Lilly on Saturday Lilly was charged in another warrant with having assaulted a negro early to-day.

The warrant originally was issued against "John Doe," the identity of the State officer being uncertain. The constable was unable to serve it in that form, and subsequently it was modified to make it read against Lilly. But the warrant had not been served to-day, and there were indications that this matter also would be covered up.

## Treason Resented.

Under the surface, however, feeling has not abated. The townspeople resent what they consider trespass by the State troops, and it is conceded that the situation is perilous. The particular desire of the residents is to get rid of the State officers and leave matters in the hands of the local authorities and such assistants as may be deputized.

On the side lines the miners are enjoying the whole affair, for much as they would like to stage the row themselves they are content to have others do it for them.

The State continues to pile up its evidence against William Blizard. To-day Capt. J. J. Wilson, who commanded troops in the Blair area, testified unqualifiedly that Blizard was an acknowledged leader of the miners, but added that "without Blizard the settling of the war would have been a ticklish job." The captain had little re-

## \$2,192,000,000 in Goods Exported in Last Year

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 8.—More than \$2,192,000,000 worth of goods flowed from American mills and factories to all corners of the earth in the last twelve months, according to reports of foreign trade made to the Department of Commerce.

The growing American export trade is now 58 per cent. manufactured and partly manufactured products. Exportation of completely manufactured products in a state ready for consumption totaled \$1,171,000,000 in the last twelve months. Goods partly manufactured totaled \$931,000,000 and foodstuffs completely manufactured \$90,000,000. Export of raw materials amounted to \$995,000,000 for the year and of crude foodstuffs \$603,000,000.

Aspect for the miners' strength, characterizing the war as a "comic opera affair," with the "miners wasting thousands of dollars worth of ammunition and hitting no one."

Capt. Wilson testified about negotiations with Blizard at Madison county seat of Boone county, which brought about the surrender of the men. Blizard promised him at a conference that if he would accompany Blizard the following morning with a squad of men the miners' leader would see that the men came off the firing lines and turned in their guns.

Superior officers suggested that Wilson discontinue negotiations with the union men, but on his own responsibility Wilson took Blizard with him the following morning and the men turned in their guns.

"I found no one higher in authority other than Blizard," said Wilson. "Not a shot was fired by the Federal soldiers," he added. "The miners seemed glad the thing was over and they could go home. We took their guns and turned the men loose as they surrendered."

"The miners seemed to be possessed of the idea," Capt. Wilson said, "that the Logan thug was coming down to destroy their homes and families and their march was the result of this idea."

They gained the idea partly, he believed, from propaganda he found in pamphlets about the field which apparently had come from union headquarters in Charleston.

Adj.-Gen. John H. Charnock told how he equipped the Logan county defenders with guns and ammunition. He told of threats made against the train on which he and union officers were proceeding to Sharps on August 28 to investigate the shooting there on the previous night.

The engineer of the train declared he would not run farther because men were threatening to blow it up, but the armed miners finally agreed to let them proceed.

Lyle Hoffman testified that he had heard miners declare one of their purposes in going to Mingo was to "nullify" martial law there.

He was questioned closely by the defense attorneys as to what he meant by "nullify," and he finally admitted that the miners probably used the word "overthrow" instead of "nullify."

H. L. Fisher, a mine superintendent at Blair, said the power at his mines had been shut off when the power man was frightened from his post. Fisher, who said he was present when Major Charles F. Thompson read the Presidential proclamation and urged the miners to return, testified he was told by some of the armed miners that Thompson's life had been in danger and a few of the armed men actually had gone to the other side of the train to shoot the Federal officer when he recounted his train and departed.

## DEMANDS THE HEAD OF DAUGHERTY'S AID

Representative Woodruff Makes Abram F. Myers Target of War Graft Attack.

## INVOLVE AIRCRAFT CASES

Quotes Special Assistant Attorney-General's Letters on Both Sides of Issue.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 8.

Continuing his attack on the Department of Justice for its alleged laxity in prosecuting war graft cases, Representative Woodruff (Mich.) to-day demanded the discharge of Abram F. Myers, special assistant to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Woodruff called attention to an interview Mr. Myers gave to a newspaper correspondent in which he denied he had anything to do with the Standard aircraft cases which are before the department. Mr. Woodruff said he had evidence to prove the contrary.

"I understand," said Mr. Woodruff, "that the rules of the Department of Justice do not permit any person connected with it to give information to Congress or to make a public statement without the approval of the Attorney-General and that a violation of the rule subjects the informant to removal for delinquency."

"I therefore assume that Mr. Myers' communication to the press is an official statement and that unless he is immediately discharged, as other subordinates have been, his statement has been authorized by the department."

"If Mr. Myers is speaking with the authority of the Attorney-General, it is to be regretted that he has not undertaken to answer all the allegations and questions which have been raised in regard to the conditions of the department."

## Myers Esculpates Himself.

Mr. Woodruff called attention to the following portion of a letter Mr. Myers sent to former Attorney-General Wickham, which was given to the public by Mr. Myers:

"In one respect I am in exactly the same situation as yourself, as I learned for the first time from the Congressman's speech that I had anything to do with the Mitsui case. I do not know what it is about and I do not know who is handling it."

I also have the following letter from my immediate superior, Col. Guy D. Goff, the assistant to the Attorney-General, which he gave to me for use in the event there was a recurrence of these absurd charges: "Early in January, 1922, after you had been engaged on this work for a little over one month, I informed you that the investigation of the aircraft contracts would be conducted independently and not under your supervision, and since that time you have had nothing to do with cases of that class."

Mr. Woodruff explained that the Standard Aircraft Corporation and the Standard Aero Company were aircraft concerns controlled by Mitsui & Co., and these cases belonged to the class known as aircraft cases.

"Whether or not Mr. Myers interfered with an assumed jurisdiction in the aircraft cases," said Mr. Woodruff, "is a matter of record, and I have these records in my possession to place before a court of law."

## CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT THE PROPER TIME. I EXPECT TO TURN OVER TO THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION THE EVIDENCE, NAMES OF WITNESSES TO SUBSTANTIATE EVERY ALLEGATION I HAVE HERETOFORE MADE OR MAY HEREAFTER MAKE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER.

## Quotes Myers vs. Myers.

"On January 4, 1922, Mr. Myers directed a memorandum to H. L. Scaife, who was continuing the aircraft investigation begun by Judge Hughes and bringing it up to date, informing him that an audit made of one of the aircraft contracts which he was endeavoring to procure had been made for the confidential information of the contractor and the contracting officer, and that the contractor and chief of air service construed the contract to mean that as to all others, including other branches and officers of the Government, the records are to be treated as confidential."

"In another memorandum to Mr. Scaife, dated January 6, Mr. Myers said: 'On behalf of the Attorney-General, I am inquiring into the responsibility of the head of the war contracts investigation. I told him the work was being carried on under the general direction of Col. Goff and under the immediate supervision of myself. This information has been repeated to Gen. Patrick by Col. Goff by letter.'"

Concerning the denials of Col. Goff, Mr. Myers, special assistant to the Attorney-General, and their statements that Mr. Myers had nothing to do with the aircraft cases, Mr. Woodruff said that the work of investigating war contracts is being carried on under my general direction and under the immediate supervision of Mr. A. F. Myers, special assistant to the Attorney-General."

## MOONEY STOPS SUIT TO AID PARDON PLEA

Governor Asked to Free Man Convicted in Bomb Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A common law action to obtain the release from San Quentin prison of Thomas J. Mooney, who is serving a life sentence on a murder conviction in connection with a bomb explosion, was dismissed to-day by the District Court of Appeals at Mooney's personal request as a result of a plea made by District Attorney Brady to Gov. Stephens that Mooney be pardoned.

Mooney desired, he told the court, that there be no legal matters pending which would embarrass the Governor in giving speedy consideration to the pardon plea.

The common law action was based on a petition for a writ of audita querela (the complaint having been heard), a proceeding whereby suitors under the basic law could appeal against the outcome of a trial action.

## MOTORS SAVE \$17,000,000.

Connecticut Figures Service on Railroad Rate Basis.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8.—Passenger service valued at over \$17,000,000 a year is rendered by passenger automobiles passing in and out of Connecticut where the State boundary lines are crossed by the New York-Boston turnpike, according to estimates issued by the State Highway Department, based on railroad rates. It would cost over \$5,000,000 a year to transport over the railroads the freight which passes through on motor trucks.

The figures were determined by a traffic census made at Thompsonville and Greenwich.

## BORAH AGAIN ASKS ABOUT RUSSIAN FUND

Submits Questions to Hughes Concerning Bakhmeteff's Share in Loan.

## EXPLANATION NOT CLEAR

Senator Telegraphs to Semenov Offering Opportunity to Answer Charges.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 8.

Senator Borah (Idaho) asked the State Department to-day a series of questions relative to the expenditure of the \$187,000,000 lent to the Kereksy Government by the United States.

In the Senate last Thursday the Idaho Senator charged that "no portion of that vast sum ever reached the Russian people," and that he had reliable information to the effect much of it was invested in real estate in New York and Chicago, intimating that Boris Bakhmeteff, the accredited Russian Ambassador, was the chief beneficiary.

Responding to the charges made by Senator Borah, Secretary Hughes sent a letter to the Senate Saturday in which he declared all the money lent to the Kereksy Government had been accounted for and Mr. Bakhmeteff was absolved from all accusations.

## Questions Submitted.

The following are the principal questions propounded to the State Department by Senator Borah:

What part of the \$187,000,000 (round figures) lent by this Government to Boris Bakhmeteff, or to the Kereksy Government at his instance, has been repaid to the Government of the United States?

What amount of this money, if any, was transmitted or paid to the Russian authorities, and to whom?

If these contracts, or any of them, were settled and adjusted by the Kereksy Government, or any subsequent Government of Russia, by Boris Bakhmeteff, or any guarantee or surety thereon, give in detail the settlement.

Give in detail the amount of the goods purchased for Russia, of whom purchased, the names of the manufacturers, the kind of material supplied, to whom in Russia delivered, the amount involved and the final adjustment of the contracts.

If any of these goods or material purchased in the first instance were afterwards sold to the United States, state the kind and amount of material and the amount of money paid by the United States for such goods, and to whom paid.

What became of the amount of money, if any, received from the sale of goods or property originally purchased for the benefit of Russia?

What amount of money has been supplied to Boris Bakhmeteff since

November 17, 1917, for the purpose of maintaining the Embassy here? What relationship did Gregorio Semenov bear to the Kereksy Government? Was it your understanding that he was acting under the authority of Kereksy?

## Little Light on Subject.

In submitting to the Senate the questions, Senator Borah said: "The program which is now obtaining relative to the examination of Mr. Bakhmeteff is a peculiar one, but I am not the author of it. It appears that some \$187,000,000 was lent to the Kereksy Government at Mr. Bakhmeteff's request. We never have been able to get anything so far except a general statement as to what became of the money. It may be that a detailed statement will explain everything, but the general statement throws very little light on the subject."

"In view of the fact that the Secretary of State seems to think it proper that the examination go through the State Department, and that the responses of Mr. Bakhmeteff be transmitted to the Senate, I know of no other way to obtain the details except to ask the Secretary of State to take into consideration some suggestions which I am about to make to see if the examination can be conducted in this way satisfactorily to the Secretary of State and the Senate."

"I dislike to conduct this kind of an examination, but if it is possible for me to ascertain what has become of the \$187,000,000, I am going to do it, even at the inconvenience of myself and the Senate."

Senator Borah sent a telegram to-day to Gen. Semenov, in which he stated he would allow him to testify before his committee relative to the charges of brutality and the murder of American soldiers in Siberia, "if it can be arranged."

## SEMEV OFF ASKS BORAH AGAIN FOR A HEARING

Wires He Will Prove Innocence of Atrocities.

Demands for a hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor were repeated yesterday by Gregory Semenov, the Cossack leader, in a telegram to Senator William E. Borah in Washington.

"Official documents and sworn testimony," he telegraphed, "will conclusively prove to you and to the American people that these disgusting crimes and atrocities of which I have been so groundlessly accused were not committed by me. Such atrocities were committed on a wholesale scale by a gang of criminal internationalists whose ardent advocates are making use of you."



## Why You Should Come to Us To Borrow on Your Real Estate—No. 8

## We Know Our Business

When you borrow from us you can be sure that the preliminary business arrangements will be made on a fair business basis and that you will not pay more interest or more fees than you ought to pay.

You may come to us with every certainty that you will not be imposed upon.

We lend on all classes of property, insisting only that it shall be properly located for its purpose and in the hands of owners who will keep it in proper condition.

We are prepared to deal with principals or with authorized brokers and the fees we charge are schedule fees and are the same to every borrower.

Applications may be left at any of our offices.

## Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Capital \$7,500,000. Surplus \$11,000,000.  
176 Broadway, New York.  
137 West 125th St., New York.  
370 East 149th St., New York.  
90 Bay St., St. George, S. I.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.  
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.  
Bridge Plaza North, L. I. City.  
Mineola, Long Island.



**Hupmobile**

It pays to own the Hupmobile. Everyone seems to know that it is especially long-lived, especially faithful in service.

Owners have found that yearly repair and replacement costs, barring accidents, are next to nothing.

**VAN ALSTYNE MOTOR CORPORATION**  
1876 BROADWAY  
Service Station  
616 West 56th St. Columbus 8725  
Grand Concourse Near Fordham Road

**Hupmobile**

## Of Import to Importers

NORMAL conditions in international trade can not be restored until imports and exports are more nearly balanced than they are at present. We are exporting much more than we are importing now. American importers, therefore, in extending their operations are helping the general situation.

All of the manifold facilities of the Foreign Department of the Bankers Trust Company are placed at the command of importers and exporters. This service includes foreign exchange, foreign collections, letters of credit, cable transfers, trade and credit information, etc. An account in our Paris Office will enable you to save interest by paying foreign accounts with checks on that office.

If you are interested in foreign trade, actually or prospectively, consult and use our Foreign Department. It is here to serve you constructively.

## BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

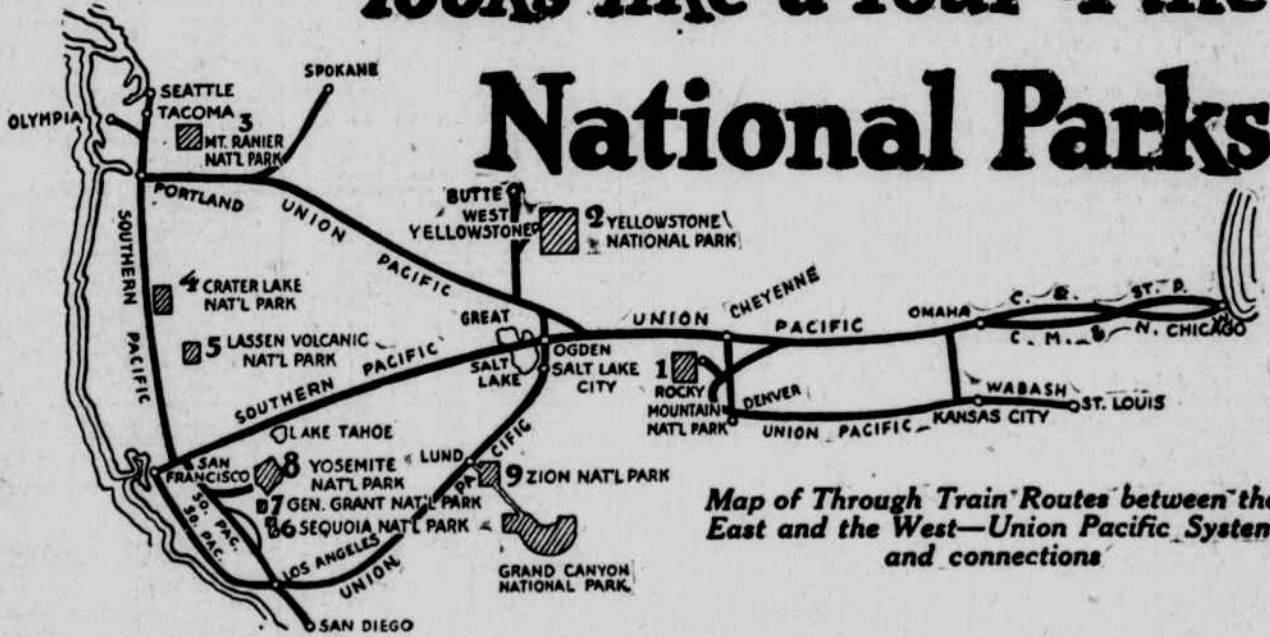
Downtown Office:  
16 Wall Street

Fifth Avenue Office:  
at 42nd Street

57th Street Office:  
at Madison Avenue

Paris Office:  
3 & 5 Place Vendome

## The MAP of the Union Pacific looks like a Tour of the National Parks



Map of Through Train Routes between the East and the West—Union Pacific System and connections

THE choice places of this continent, places of grandeur, beauty and wonder, Uncle Sam has set aside for all time as playgrounds of the people.

Nine of these great National Parks of the west are directly on or reached via the Union Pacific System and connections.

Each is unique. All present scenic grandeur or natural phenomena or both to intrigue the world-wide traveler. They are nature's incomparable gift to America. All Americans should see them.

- 1 Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park—in the Colorado Rockies. The supreme mountain scenery. 50 peaks over two miles high.
- 2 Yellowstone National Park—encompassing more natural wonders than any other place in the world.

- 3 Mount Rainier National Park—the greatest accessible glacier fields in the world—Snow and flowers side by side. Winter sports all summer.
- 4 Crater Lake National Park—a lake 2000 feet deep in an extinct volcanic crater—"a sea of sapphire" among the mountains.
- 5 Lassen Volcanic National Park—home of the only volcano in captivity in the United States.
- 6-7 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks—Giant Sequoia trees 300 feet high—3000 years old.
- 8 Yosemite National Park—mountains silver-white; marvelous waterfalls; granite spires; mighty trees; a world of beauty.
- 9 Zion National Park—a masterpiece in magnitudes; incredible colorings; wonderful canyons. Bryce Canyon, a gigantic amphitheatre of towers, spires, miniatures and fortresses in gorgeous colors. CEDAR BREAKS, another of Nature's scenic rarities in southern Utah—a stupendous, colorful, forest-rimmed chasm.

You can comfortably see all or as many of these great National Parks as you choose on one long-to-be-remembered trip via the Union Pacific

## Big Cut in Fares—and No War Tax

Round trip costs only little more than the fare one way

Let us tell you how reasonably you can see the wonders of the west and help plan your trip.

J. B. DE FRIEST, General Agent  
309-10 Stewart Bldg., 280 Broadway, New York. Phone Worth 1757

## Write for Free Booklets

Beautifully illustrated booklets with maps—invaluable to vacation planning—are yours for the asking. Cut out this advertisement, mark the Parks in which you are interested and mail to the General Agent.

Name.....  
Address.....